THE NEWS FOR THE CAMPAIGN-GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS.

The importance of the great political contest upon which we have now fairly entered renders the dissemination among the people of sound political views and accurate and early information of the progress and incidents of the canvass, a matter of peculiar interest and expediency. Every individual who has any stake in the welfare of these Southern States, should give an active, personal and unflagging support to the candidates of the National Democracy-SEYMOUR and BLAIR. A triumph of the Radicals will result in the ntter desolation and ruin of the South, and the placing of an ignorant and brutal race in all positions and places of honor and trust, to the exclusion of the white race. The government must be wrested from the thieves and plunderers who now have control of it, and power placed in the hands of a party pledged to give peace to a distracted country, and to make it a government for white men, and not for negroes. It is only necessary that the people should be thoroughly informed to accomplish this, and THE NEWS will be an admirable means of diffusing this information. In order to place the paper within the reach of all, we have adopted a scale of reduced rates of subscription for the four months covering the Presidential capvass, and offer besides peculiar inducements for the formation of clubs. We are determined that THE NEWS shall be the cheapest and best newspaper in the South. Its blows will fall thickly, steadily and rapidly and if the friends of law, order and the Constitution do their duty by extending its circulation, its labors can be made powerfully effective for good. We appeal, then, to our readers to examine our remarkably low terms, and go to work with a will to get up large clubs for THE CHARLESTON NEWS BATES FOR THE CAMPAIGN NEWS.

Tri-Weekly News (four months)...... 1 00 special order for to-morrow.

OD . FACUTE TATES. Five copies Daily News, four months, to

Five copies Tri-Weekly News, four months, to one address...... 4 25 Ten copies Daily News, four months, to one address......15 00

Ten copies Tri-Weekly News, four months,

One copy of THE Naws free to every person who sends a club of ten subscribers at these rates. The cash must in all cases accompany

These prices should secure for THE NEWS a vast circulation, which would result in a corresponding benefit to the Democratic cause. May we not confidently ask the kind offices of

our friends in this behalf? Remittances can be made by money order at our risk, and all letters should be addressed to RIORDAN, DAWSON & CO.,

Charleston, S. C.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Our European Dispatches, [PER ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.] EMPEROR NAPOLEON AT TROYES.

Panis, August 10.—The Emperor, on his return from Plombiers, stopped a short time at Troves, where he was received, with great enthusiasm. The Mayor and municipal government waited upon the Emperor and presented an address of welcome. The Emperor replied, thanking the Mayor, municipality and people for their warm demonstrations of affection. expressed the hope that no untoward event would disturb the peaceful progress of trade and agriculture, and concluded with the invocation, "God protect France." The Emperor's speech was received with prolonged cheers and repeated cries of "Vive l'Empereur."

SPAIN-FINANCIAL CRISIS ANTICIPATED. London, August 10.—Accounts received daily from Spain represent that the disturbed condition of the country is leading to disastrous results. The latest advices from Madrid say a financial crisis is anticipated there. Juan Pezuela has been appointed Captain-General of

COLLIERY EXPLOSION—FERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE. Paris, August 10 .- Dispatches received announce another terrible colliery explosion at Jemmapis, in the province of Hainauet, in Belgium. Fifty-one persons were killed outright, and a great number injured.

PARDON OF PIGOT, THE DUBLIN EDITOR. LONDON, August 10 .- Pigot, one of the Dublin editors who were imprisoned for seditious ntterances, has been pardoned. He will be released after serving half of the original term for which he was sentenced,

LONDON, August 12 .- The Emperor's speech at Troyes excites various comments, some journals claiming it as a guarantee of peace, and others as a cover for war.

Our Washington Dispatches.

DEATH OF THADDEUS STEVENS-OPINION OF AT-TORNEY-GENERAL EVARTS-THE TAILORS VISIT THE PRESIDENT—NEW WHISKEY REGULATIONS. WASHINGTON, August 12.—The Hon, Thadden Stevens, of Pennsylvania, died here rather suddenly this morning. He had been ailing for some time past, but had rallied within the last few days, and it was hoped that notwithstanding his age and infirmity he would have been able to return to his home in Lancaster, Penn. His sudden death has created a great sensation here.

Attorney-General Evarts' long-looked-for opinion covers a column, and declares Rollin's tenure good. Rollins, therefore, continues in

Fity delegates from the National Journeymen Tailor's Union visited the President today. The interview was of a pleasant character and without any political allusions.

The distillery regulations direct that no still shall be run until the regulations are complied with. The new law requires five different stamps to a barrel of spirits.

The Democracy in Mobile.

MOBILE, August 12.—The Democratic mass meeting and torchlight procession of last night was one of the grandest and most enthusiastic ever witnessed for years. The whole city was brilliantly illuminated, and over three thousand men were in the procession, including many colored men. Able speeches were made by Gen. Battle, Hons. John Forsyth and C. C. Langton. Good order prevailed.

North Carolina Politics. RALEIGH, N. C., August 12.—The State Convention of Democrats and Conservatives meets here to-morrow. Delegates are arriving from all parts of the State, and a large attendance is expected. Presidential electors will be appointed. The Legislature is still in session,

Georgia Politics. ATLANTA, August 12 .- The Senate has confirmed ex-Governor Joseph Brown as Chief Justice of Georgia by a vote of twenty-six to

though the proceedings are unimportant.

Alabama Politics.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., August 12 .- The Legislature took a recess at six P. M., to reassemble on the first Monday in November. No action was taken upon the Governor's veto, and the matter remains to be disposed of 'bn the day before the Presidential election.

Louisiana Politics.

NEW ORLEANS, August 12 .- A bill has passed the House directing the City of New Orleans to immediately collect all outstanding dues in greenbacks, ordering the destruction of all the city currency and the plates for printing the same. This action virtually repudiates \$3,500,-600 of city currency now outstanding.

Removal of the Indians. Sr. Louis, August 12.—Gen. Harney leaves here next week to perfect the arrangements for removing the Indians to the reservations, with their headquarters at Fort Randall.

WASHINGTON, August 12.-Mexican advices state that the State of Vera Cruz is in revolt, and that the leaders are among the most influential men. It is thought that the castle of San Juan de Ulica will be attacked. Allatorre has defeated Negrete.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

THE BILL TO REDUCE THE BONDS OF STATE OF FICIALS-THE WANDO COMPANY BILL-THE

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DAILY NEWS.] COLUMBIA, August 12.—The bill reducing the bonds of officials, vetoed on the ground that the credit of the State demanded that the

A resolution was offered requiring the Attorney-General to employ more competent clerks. It will be considered to-morrow. The bill incorporating the Wando Company

is now ready for ratification. Wright presented a bill providing for the conversion of State securities and for other

purposes; also a bill empowering the Circuit-Judges to change the venire. Pending a debate on the Homestead bill, the Senate adjourned.

In the House the following bills were introduced and read for the first time: To close operations in the Bank of the State; to define the number of members of a steam fire company; to provide for the appointment of tax collectors; to preveat discrimination by persons on account of their race and color.

The Attorney-General asked the House to pay twenty-four dollars per day for two solicitors, and the House voted twenty dollars.

The bills declaring the manner by which the right of way over lands or corporations may be taken for the construction and use of railways, and the bill to incorporate the Air Line Railroad, were read the first time.

Neagle's bill repealing the capitation tax of 1866, and prohibiting the collection of the same, was under discusion when the House ad-

FURTHER BY MAIL. [FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.]

Columbia, August 11.-An analysis of the Legislature, as at present constituted, reveals three distinct classes upon the floor. First are the Democrats, seventeen strong; second, the moderate Republicans; and third, the outand-out reckless, selfish, office-seeking, officeholding Radicals, whose chief aim is to delude the negro and hoist themselves into power on his vote.

The moderate Republicans-some sixty or seventy in number-may be sub-divided as follows: 1. White Northern men who are engaged in planting, own land, have chosen the State for their home, and are fully alive to the fact that their future usefulness as citizens, their social recognition by neighbors, and their pecuniary welfare depend upon a conservative, conscientions performance of what they now deem duty to the State and party. Of this class I may mention General Stolbrand, J. H. Jenks, H. W. Webb, C. S. Kuh and E. M. Stroeber as fair samples. Three of these are foreigners, and one is not a naturalized citizen. 2. Intelligent colored men. There is no sort of question that the majority of these in both bouses are naturally inclined to moderation. The reason is obvious. On the one side they observe the white men of the State, embracing wealth, brains and influence, standing shoulder to shoulder in opposition to Radical designs-a unit in sentiment, strength and determination. On the other hand are the officeholders of the State, four-fifths of whom are Yankees, some of whom are utterly destitute of personal character or mental ability. and all of whom care no more for the poor negro, except to the extent of his vote, than for a Botany Bay convict. The entire leadership of the Republican party of South Carolina is vested in perhaps less than two dozen of these officeholding emigrants. The colored men see it. Their white friend and brother has eaten the corn and thrown them the cob. Cardoza is the only representative of their race elected to a paying office in the State. Hence a very decided unwillingness to be led by the nose any more. These people are beginning to think for themselves, and if some of the elections of the past were repeated to-day, a very considerable number of the present incumbents would be sent into chancery. The Radicals par excellence, consisting of

migratory Northern men and ostracised Southerners, are in the minority, but they hold the party whip, and dispense the public papa Chamberlain, Parker, Willard and Bowen, outside the Legislature, find willing and ignorant | be for twelve months, each party may put an tools to execute their plans within the Legislature, and thus they have exerted some influence. But their power wanes. Intelligent tolored men have discovered "the cat in their meal bag," and the "ring" promises to be broken up. Whenever you see a desperate move on the floor of either House, emanating from or supported by Cain, Randolph, Neagle, Crews or O'Connel, be sure that it is one of the dying struggles of this giant which, for three years, has had its band on the throat of our people. Every extreme measure yet pressed has come from these Radicals; every State improvement yet suggested has been opposed by them. They care no more for public interest than for so much trash, except in so far as they personally may be benefitted, and to achieve this personal good they are ready to sacrifice everything of law, order, peace, and the welfare of

For some reason the Democrats in the House and Senate have not heretofore used the power they possess. The constitution confers two members the right to call the yeas and nays, and there is not a question proposed, on which, by suggesting amendments and demanding the yeas and nays thereon, they may not defeat legislation for months. By uniting with the moderate portion of the Legislature, and delaying the efforts of the Radicals to carry out destructive schemes, they might secure compromises at least, and, when necessary, revent action. A good or even a passable parismentarian may thus postpone the adoption of any obnoxions scheme that comes before either body for months.

The Senate, to-day, was flooded with bills some of which were read the second time. Among these was the pet plan of Chamberlain to stop immigration, by repealing the act passed December 20, 1866, under which General Wagener has heretofore acted. The bill will undoubtedly pass. Another bill prepared and introduced by Randulph (colored), has for its object a transfer of all the planters in the State to the control of their field hands, and offers a premium on first-class vagrancy. After a fight it was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. I enclose the bill as a natural curiosity. It is entitled

A Bull to enable laborers, in certain cover pay for labor, and for other

cover pay for labor, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate a.d. House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina. now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same:

SECTION 1. That when any person is employed for a specified length of time by another person engaged in husbandry, said employed person shall not be disoharged until the time for which he or she was hired expires, without his or her consent, or until he or she is paid; and if said employers shall refuse to pay, then said employee shall be entitled to pay, at the current rates for such labor, by the month, week or day, as the case may be.

current rates for such labor, by the month, week or day, as the case may be.

SEC. 2. When any person, by virtue of a contract by which he or she is to receive a part or the whole of the crops which he or she oultivates, enters upon the lands or premises owned or in possession of the person who is the employer, said employer shall not discharge said employee until the crop is gathered and contract is complied with.

SEC. 3. A claim for labor may be considered a lien higher and superior to all other claims that may have been made or given upon production of said labor.

SEC. 4. Claims and suits for the recovery of pay for labor not exceeding in amount one hus-

pay for labor not exceeding in amount one hun-ired (100) dollars, may be made, entered and

dred (100) dollars, may be made, entered and prosecuted before a magistrate, without the charge of fee against the claimant; but the defendant shall pay, in addition to costs of trial, a lawyer's fee for said claimant, not to exceed ten (10) dollars.

SEC. 5. Employees absenting themselves from labor may forfeit only pay for each and every day's absence.

SEC. 6. In all cases employees may remain upon the lands or premises owned or in pos-

day's absence.

Sec. 8. In all cases employees may remain upon the lands or premises owned or in possession of their employers until all wages due are paid and contracts complied with.

Sec. 7. When, by virtue of a contract to reat, lease or buy lands, any person enters upon and begins to work and improve said land, for the purpose of planting and cultivating crops thereon, said person thus entering upon said lands and premises may remain there until the crops are gathered and removed.

Sec. 8. When, by virtue of a contract by which employees are to receive a part of the crop which they cultivate, said crops shall not be removed from the premises on which they were cultivated, until a reckoning satisfactory to both employer and employees is made, and it is definitely known what portion of the proceeds belong respectively to the employer and

ceeds belong respectively to the employer and employee; and should there be a disagreement between the employer and employee in regard to the division of the crops, before or after the to the division of the crops, before or after the gathering of the same, three disinterested arbiters may be summoned to investigate and settle the disagreement; one of the said arbiters shall be a magistrate, one shall be selected by the employer, and the other by the employee, and said arbitrament shall have the power of a judical decision, but subject to appeal to court. peal to court.

Src. 9. After the sale of crops of which, by

virtue of a contract to cultivate, the employee is to receive a part, the employer shall, within six months after said sale, pay the employee ds, or else said emhis portion of the proceed to levy and attach upon ployee may proceed to levy and attach upon the property of said employer, according to the provisions for the recovery of claims in imilar cases.

No persons hired or working upon the lands or premises of another for a part of the crop, shall be intimidated, restrained or the crop, shall be intimidated, restrained or prohibited from attending, at any time, such public meetings as he or she may desire; any public meetings as he or she may desire; any person so intimidating, restraining or prohibiting another, shall be, upon conviction thereof, fined not less than twenty (20) nor more than five hundred (500) dollars for every such of-

Still another in this precious batch was the following bill to keep us in order. It reminds one of the famous blue laws of Connecticut and fully illustrates the very large scare from which certain members are at present suffering. Should the bill pass, the Ku Kluxes will be utterly undone. Read it:

A BRL to define and punish offences against the Be it enacted by the Senate and House of

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General assembly, and by the authority of the same:

Section 1. That every person who shall disturb or break the peace by tumultuous and offensive carriage, threatening, traducing, quarrelling with, challenging, assaulting, beating, or striking any other person, shall pay such fine, not exceeding one hundred dollars, as on consideration of the party offending, the party aggrieved, the instrument used, the degree of danger, the time, place and provocation shall be judged just and reasonable, or shall suffer imprisonment in the common fail not exceeding one year, or shall pay such fine and

imprisonment in the common all not exceeding one year, or shall pay such fine and suffer such imprisonment both.

SEC. 2. Every person who shall, by himself, or in combination with others, threaten or use any means to intimidate any workman in the employ of any person or corporation in this State, with the intent, by such threats and intimidation to cause such workmen to leave timidation, to cause such workmen to leave such employ, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprison-ment in a common jail not exceeding one year,

exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment in a common jail not exceeding one year, or such fine and imprisonment both.

SEC. 3. Every person who shall break the peace, or stir up and provoke contention or strife, by following or mocking any person with scurrilous, or abusive, or indecent language, or gestures, or noise, or who shall, by any letter or other writing with intent to intimidate any or other writing, with intent to intimidate any person, threaten to commit any crime against any person, or against the property of any per-son, or who shall write or print and publicly exhibit, or cause to be exhibited, or distribute or cause to be distributed, any indecent, libellous or obscene and abusive matter of, or concerning any person or persons, shall pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or suffer imprisonment in a common jail not exceeding two years, or shall pay such fine and suffer

such imprisonment bo

Beverly Nash's Contract bill was read once and referred to a committee. It provides that mall cases of contract for hiring, if the term end to the contract by giving one month's notice of intention to do the same; and in contracts for six months, and not less than one month, each party may put an end to the same upon giving one week's notice of such intention. In case any party shall break the contract without giving the notice required by section one of the bill, the party so violating the contract shall forfeit an amount equal to the amount of hire for one month, or one week, as the case may be.

The bill to extend the provisions of an act entitled "An act for the relief of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad Company," was referred to the Committee on Railroads. It is as follows:

provisions of an Act entiled "An act for the relief of the Charleston and Savan-nah Railroad Company" to the Savannah and Charleston Railroad Company. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of

Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the anthority of the same:

Secrios 1. That an Act entitled "An act for the color of the Carolina and Sawanak Brit

SECTION 1. That an act entitled "An act for the relief of the Charleston and Savannah Rail-road Company," ratified the twenty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, be and hereby is extended to the Savannah and Charleston Pailroad Company and hereby is extended to the Savannah and Charleston Railroad Company, which company has succeeded to the rights and property of the aforesaid company. Sec. 2. That the Savannah and Charleston

SEC. 2. That the Savannah and Charleston Railroad Company is authorized and empowered to borrow and raise the sum of not more than five hundred thousand dollars, to be used in extending and rebuilding their road under the provisions of their charter, and for the redemption and payment of coupons in arrear of the six per cent. bonds of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad Company endorsed by the State of South Carolina.

Sec. 3. That for this purpose, the said com-

ton an savannan hair and the said company is hereby authorized and empowered to issue bonds to the amount of not more than five hundred thousand (500,000) dollars, payable twenty years after the date thereof, with coupons attached, payable semi-annually. These bonds shall have from their date a priority of lien over all other bonds, liens, mortgages, judgments and debts not now already existing on the whole road when finished, including the outfit and real estate. Sec. 4. That the present lien of the State of South Carolina on said road be postponed and become a second lien, which said second lien shall extend over and cover the whole road when completed, and its outfit and real estate when completed, and its outfit and real estate as fully as is already provided for by law.

The proceedings in the House to-day were not of general interest. The Committee on the Penitentiary made a report on the affairs of the institution, which was received as informa-

A bill regulating the admission and practice of attorneys, solicitors and others was read twice and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. It now goes to the Senate for concurrence. General Scott has been relieved from his du-

ties as Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, and headquarters will be removed to Columbia. I learn that Colonel Bumford, of the Eighth United States Infantry, has been ordered to the command of this post. PERSONNE.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

TUESDAY, August 11.—The House resolution rescinding the appointment of a committee to investigate the disturbance on August 1, 1868,

investigate the disturbance on August 1, 1888, was concurred in.

A House resolution for the election of eight Circuit Judges on Thursday next was referred.

Mr. Whittemore offered a concurrent resolution, which was agreed to, that Mr. Theodore Stark, the Statehouse keeper, do report at once the amount expended by him out of an appropriation of \$2500 made by the Charleston Convention for providing accommodation for the General Assembly.

vention for providing accommodation for the General Assembly.

Mr. Whittemore offered a resolution, which was agreed to that the Clerk of the Senate prepare a pay rolls of the members and officers with a view to their payment, and that sufficient funds be drawn for their payment.

Wright (colored) offered a resolution, which was read and referred, that the pay of the two solicitors employed by the Attorney-General be fixed at twelve dollars per day, when employed.

back the Supreme Court bill, with the following substitute for the third section, which was ordered for consideration to-morrow:

Szc. 3. The Justices of the Supreme Court, elected and qualified by taking the eath prescribed by the thirtieth (30th) Section of Artiscribed by the thirtieth (30th) Section of Article II of the constitution, shall enter forthwith
upon the duties of their offices, and their terms
of office shall be deemed to have commenced
from the date of the issuing of their respective commissions; and such oath of office shall
be administered to the Justices chosen at the
first election, if qualified under the constitution by the Governor of the State; and when
such Justice shall be chosen at any subsequent election, such oath shall be administered in like manner and under like condition
and limitations by a Justice of said Court.

The set to determine and perpetuate the

The act to determine and perpetuate the homestead was reported back with the following substitute for Section 1: SECTION 1. Whenever the real estate of any levied upon by virtue of any mesne or final pro-cess issued from any court, upon any judg. ment obtained upon any right of action, whe-

her arising previous or subsequent to the rat-lection of the Constitution of the State of South Carolina.

The same committee, to whom was referred the House bill entitled "a bill to provide for recording the certificates of sale issued to purchasers of land sold under direction and authority of the United Scates Direct Tax Com-

thority of the United Scates Direct Tax Com-missioners in Beaufort County, S. C.," report-ed the same back, with a recommendation that the following be added as an amendment to Section 1 of said bill: That when such certificates shall have been so recorded, such recording shall be deemed to be a legal notice of title to the land described in the same.

Ordered for consideration to-morrow, and to be printed.

Mr. Whittemore, in regard to the petition for relief of Georgiana Heyward, reported the same back, with a recommendation 'that the petition be returned to the House with a recommendation that the resolution of the House be so amended as to relieve the petitioner of the double tax on the payment of all the petitioner of the double tax on the payment of all the period tax.' To be considered. costs and the single tax." To be considered

The bill for the temporary organization of the educational department of the State was read the first time.

Bills were reported for the incorporation of

the Home Insurance Company, of Charleston, and to punish persons who attempt to hold office by authority of the Provisional Govern-

The bill to amend the charter of the City of

Charleston was reported back, with the following additional section:

SEC. 15. It shall be lawful for the Mayor of SEC. 15. It shall be lawful for the Mayor of Charleston, when in his judgment the public good shall require it, to discharge any officer or private of the city guard or police force of said city, and to appoint other persons to fill the vacancies thus created; and the person or persons thus appointed shall hold the positions to which they shall be so appointed, and perform the duties thereof, until the expiration of the term for which their predecessors were appointed or elected unless the City Council shall, by vote of a majority of the whole board, disapprove the action of the Mayor in the premises, or unless said appointed persons are disapprove the action of the Mayor in the premises, or unless said appointed persons are sooner removed by death, resignation or discharge under the provisions of this section, or under some city ordinance. And in case the action of the Mayor shall be disapproved by vote of the City Council as aforesaid, the positions shall be declared vacant and the Mayor shall nominate other persons to fill said positions, who, after confirmation by the City council as the confirmation by the City council as the confirmation and the confirmation of the city council as the confirmation of the city council c shall nominate other persons to fill said posi-tions, who, after confirmation by the City Council, and not before, shall enter upon and discharge the duties of the said positions till the end of the term for which their predeces-sors were appointed or elected, unless sooner discharged as aforesaid; and all laws or parts of laws of the State of South Carolina, and all ordinances and parts of ordinances of the City of Charleston, inconsistent with the pro-visions of this section, are hereby repealed. This section shall take effect upon the passage of this bill.

Ordered for consideration to-morrow and to Notice was given that leave would be asked

To introduce the following bills:

To change the county seat of Barnwell County from Barnwell C. H. to Blackville.

To incorporate the Lake Swamp Navigation To incorporate the Lake Swamp Navigation Company, of Horry County. To regulate and determine the powers and duties of the County Commissioners, County Treasurer, County Assessors and County Audi-

Directors of the State Penitentiary.

To provide for the conversion of State secur-To provide for the conversion of state securities and for other purposes.

To empower circuit judges venire for trial of actions, both civil and criminal.

The petition of Thomas J. Arthur, of Greenville, and Wm. H. Anderson, of Chester, for re-

or.

To provide for the appointment of a Board of

moval of disabilities, was granted.

A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Air Line Railroad Company in South Carolina," was read a third time, passed and ordered to be sent to the House of Represent sentatives.
The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The Senate returned to this House, with concurrence, a (Senate) bill entitled "An act to organize the Ciccuit Courts," which had been amended by the House on the second reading and returned to the Senate for concurrence. Ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. The House then proceeded to the consideration of a bill to regulate the admission of persons to practice as atterneys, solicitors and counsellors in the courts of this State. The bill was not prop its second reading. bill was put upon its second reading.

Pending its consideration, the House ad-

The Bank of the State.

The following bill was read a first time in the House of Representatives on Tuesday: A BILL to close the operations of the Bank of the State of South Carolina.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same: SECTION 1. That the Governor of the State is

SECTION 1. That the Governor of the State is hereby authorized and required, for and on behalf of the State, to take possession of all the real and personal estate, assets, choses in action and books of account of the corporation known as the President and Directors of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, at such time and upon such terms as he shall deem most advantageous to the State, all the real and personal estate, stocks, bonds of corporations, and other assets of the said corporation, and the personal bonds, notes and hills of exchange owned by the corporation, and all debts and choses in action due the said corporation, he shall place in the hands of the Attorney-General of the State, with instructions to institute in the name of the said corporation, legal proceedings to collect the amount so due as speedily as possible, the said corporation, legal proceedings as cost-lect the amount so due as speedily as possible, and the proceeds of said sales, and of all collec-tions made by the Attorney-General; shall be deposited in the Treasury of the State, subject to the order of the Governor, who shall, keep a distinct account thereof, separate and dis-tinct from the other accounts of the State, and shall report the same to next succeeding sea-sion of the Legislature: Provided, always, that suit shall not be instituted upon any debt which, in the opinion of the Governor and At-torney-General, is valueless.

SEC. 2. That all bills issued by said corpora-tion prior to the 20th day of December. 1860.

torney-General, is valueless.

SEC. 2. That all bills issued by said corporation prior to the 20th day of December, 1860, and which were duly filed in the Court of Equity of the State for Charleston County, on or before the 1st day of June, 1868, in pursuance of the order of said court under the date of ____, 1868, be funded; and on the surrender and delivery of said bills to the Treasurer of the State, bonds of the State, payable twenty years after date, with interest of six (6) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually at the agency of the State in the City of New York, shall be issued to the owner of said bills in payment and redemption of the amount of said bills, and interest thereon from the time when such bills were presented for payment at six (6) per cent. per annum; and the Governor of the State is hereby authorized and required to execute and deliver said bonds; and to the punctual payment of the principal and the interest the credit and faith of the State is hereby pledged.

SEC. 3. That the bills of said corporation which have not hear filed in the Court of

pledged.

SEC. 3. That the bills of said corporation which have not been filed in the Court of Equity for Charleston County on or before the first of June, 1868, shall not be funded, but shall be valid as a discount or set off in all so-

shall be valid as a discount or set off in all scitions and suits at law, or in equity, brought by said corporation in payment of all demands due said corporation.

SEC. 4. That the act of the General Assembly of the State, ratified the 21st day of December, 1865, and entitled an act No. 4728, page 267, Statutes at Large, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. That the 16th section of the act ratified the 19th day of December, 1812, entitled an act to establish a bank on behalf of, and for the benefit of the State, and all acts or parts of acts which render the bills of said corporation receivable in payment of taxes, and all other receivable in payment of taxes, and all other debts due the State, be and the same are here-

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE ON THE FOURTEENTH States District Court of West V rginia, is now holding the Cr uit Court of the United States for the District of West Virginia, at Parkersburg. The charge to the grand jury was delivered by the Chief Justice at the openof the usual references t States laws to be enforced, the Chief Justice enid :

Said:

There are three subjects, and, so far as we are at present advised, only three subjects, to which it is necessary to direct your particular attention. The first of these is the faithful excution of the internal revenue laws. The war in which the nation has been recently engaged for the preservation of the national Union and covernment, endangered by reballion, made government, endangered by rebellion, mad the contracting of a large debt inevitable. Thi debt is the price of our national existence, and binds irrevocably the good faith of the people Its inviolable obligation has been recognized by a solemn act of the nation in adopting the 14th amendment of the Constitution of the United States, which declares that the validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. There are differences of opinion as to the mode of payment required by the American people through their government, but nobody questions openly, if anybody at all, that the debt contracted must be paid, and paid in perfect good faith. The law of the amendment, that the validity of the national debt shall not be questioned, was already written upon the that the validity of the national debt shall not be questioned, was already written upon the hearts of the people before they made it part of the constitution. To provide for the reduction and final payment of this debt, and for the annual expenses of the government, taxes are necessarily imposed. In other words, the equal proportion to be contributed by each citizen is ascertained by law. He who withholds his jest proportion deprives the rest of the bis just proportion deprives the rest of the people of exactly the amount withheld. His fraud operates as theft.

EUROPEAN INTEREST IN THE BOND QUES-HON .- An ably written communication in the London Times of the 28th (received by the steamer at New York on Saturday), aiming to show that there is nothing in the platform of either political party here justifying repudiation, is attracting much attention in financial circles. The editor of the Times says it is written by an American jurist of great experience." Copies of the letter, in circular form, have been forwarde I by the Barings and other prominent banking houses in London to their agents in New York, with inquiries as to whether the views it expresses are those of our people at large. This shows the importance attached to it. Among the strong points made by the "eminent jurist" is the following There is not with any class in the United States the slightest tendency towards enter-taining the distinct idea of repudiation. Howtaining the distinct idea of repulsation. How-ever partisans, for the purpose of gaining partisan advantage, may bandy the term "re-pudiation" against their opp ments, there is not, I feel quite sure, the slightest disposition in that direction with any class or party in the United States. The two leading political par-ties are both equally pledged to the redemp-tion of the public deb. according to its true ties are both equally proceeding to its true legal and equitable force and obligation, and both parties are equally committed not to go beyond that. No party in America could stand for an hour which should profess to go beyond this in either direction. The masses will not, of course, consent to such oppressive taxation to pay more than is due, or in a different currency from what the contract fairly and justly requires, and no party will be heard for an inrequires, and no party will be heard for an in-stant to esk that anything less than the whole debt and interest in the currency stipulated

A Mechanical Wonder.—The Scientific American, in speaking of the Willcox and Gibbs Sewing Machine, says: "One cannot but admire the beauty and accuracy of its movements, and the entire absence of all noise, even when running at the rate of two thousand stitches and anywards per minute: this alone must wrote. upwards per minute; this alone must prove a great recommendation to it. Another merit is the good workmanship. The parts are made interchangeable, so that in the event of accident to the machine, any part can be replaced at a trifling cost. It is, indeed, a mechanical wonder—a household necessity."

BALTIMORE AND THE SOUTHERN TRADE.—The Baltimore Sun, in its review of the trade of that

port for July, says:

The Southern coastwise trade has been rather light during the month, several of the regular steamers having been hauled off for repairs. Of cotton the receipts footed up 1512 bales—848 bales from Savannah, 411 bales from Charleston, 287 bales from Norfolk, 12 bales from Wilmington, and 4 bales from Richmond. Of naval stores, 4624 bbls. rosin, 419 bbls. spirits turpentine, 440 bbls. tar. and 50 bbls. pitch, were received from Wilmington; 296 bbls. rosin and 77 bbls. spirits turpentine from other North Carolina ports; 430 bbls. rosin and 44 bbls. tar from Charleston; 179 bbls. rosin and 44 bbls. spirits turpentine, 25 bbls. tar from Richmond; 566 bbls. rosin, 92 bbls. spirits turpentine and 90 bbls. tar from Norfolk. Of tobacco, 723 hhds. and 2732 packages came from Richmond, and 169 packages from Norfolk. The receipts of lumber, staves, fruits, vegetables, &c., were quite heavy during the month.

Mr. Camprell's Letter to the Negrots.—
At a great Democratic meeting in Aiken, S. C.,
on the 4th inst., a letter from Mr. J. B. Campbell, of Charleston, was read, a long extract
from whith (embodying his views of the present condition and future prospects of the
American negro) we published yesterday.
These views are in the main full of soberness
and truth. The direct address which Mr.
Campbell makes to the negroes themselves is
no less kindly than plain and forcible. He
tells them: "You may live here if you will,
peaceable, happy and prosperous under the
protection of our laws, just as we are protected, with no distinction or inequality, but
you cannot govern as." He says, alluding to
a qualified suffrage, "that will be for the educated and the property-holders among you.
They are so few that it will give you no power,
not even the shadow of it." He adds: "H every
white inhabitant of South Carolina—if every
white man, woman or child in the Southern MR. CAMPBELL'S LETTER TO THE NEGROES. not even the shadow of it." He adds: "If every white inhabitant of South Carolina—if every white man, woman or child in the Southern States should consent and agree to it, you would not be permitted by the people of the North and the West to establish a Liberian, or a Dominican, or a Haytien government in the United States." And he concludes his remarkably interesting letter thus: "You have the opportunity offered to choose between perpetual peace, prosperity and advancement in, all the many blessings called civilization—between that and hostility to us, degradation and final extermination." We offer you the former; the carpet-bagger tempts you to the latter. As your friend I pray God to give you wisdom in your choice." There is no doubt that the letter of Mr. Campbell faithfully expresses the views and the friendly spirit of all good and intalligent members of the late slave-owning class at the South.—New York Herald, of Monday.

Juneral Motices.

The Relatives, Friends and Acquaintances of Mr. PETER E. SAUNIER, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Laboussellere, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral Services of the former, at the Wentworth-street Lutheran Church, at Nine o'clock This Morning, without further invitation. August 13

Orange Lodge, No. 14, A. F. M. You are hereby summoned to meet at Masonic Hall, This Morning, at Eight o'clock, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late Brother, P. SAUNTER The Fraternity are invited to attend.

By order W. M. THOMAS S. BEE,

1 Secretary, pro tem.

Special Motices.

Special Moti AMENDMENT AND THE DEBT .- Chief Justice HAIR RENEWER. This preparation will in ALL Chase, with Judge Jackson, of the United cases restore gray or faded hair to the color of youth, Wholesale Agents for Charleston.

AT INFANTS DO NOT CRY WITHOUT A ing of the court last Thursday. In the CAUSE.—By an interesting practical application of operation the natural laws of digestion and assimila-tion in the most inactive, indolent and tender sch. If your infant suffers from insufficien breast milk, give it COMSTOCK'S RATIONAL G. W. COMSTOCK.

No. 57 Courtland-street, New York. DOWIE & MOISE, For sale by Wholesale Agents for Charleston

SO-CONJUGAL LOVE, AND THE HAPPI-NESS OF TRUE MARRIAGE .- Essays for Young Men on the Errors, Abuses and Diseases which destroy the Manly Powers and create impediments to Marriage, with sure means of relief. Sent in scaled letter envelopes free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Philadelphia, Pa.

NEW MARRIAGE GUIDE.—AN ESSAY for Young Men, on Physiological Errors, Abuses and Diseases, incident to Youth and Early Manhood, which create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address Dr. J. SEILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. January 31

WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH YOU! This is the familiar question put to every invalid. In many cases the answer is, "I don't know exactly, but I don't feel well." Look at the countenan the man or woman who makes this reply, and you will generally find that the eyes are dull and lustreless, the complexion sallow, the cheeks flaccid, and the whole expression of the face dejected. Interrogate the invalid more closely, and you will discover that constipation, the result of a disordered stomach and a torpid liver, is at the bottom of the mischief. "That's what's the matter." Whoever has experienced the effects of TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT in such cases, need not to be told to recommend it as a remedy.

TARRANT & CO., Wholesale Druggists, No. 278 reenwich and No. 100 Warren streets, New York, Sole Proprietors. Sold by all Druggists. 3mos 22 July 6

THE BILIOUS SEASON. -SEVENTY-FIVE per cent. of the population of the United States are more or less bilious at this season. The midsummer sun stirs up the bile as certainly as it evolves missma from the stagnant pools. It is of the utmost importance, therefore, to check the tendency of the liver to diseased action with that incomparable anti-bilious specific-HOS1ETTER'S STOM-ACH HITTE 13. Neglect the early symptoms, and the chances are that they will result in remittent fever, fever and ague, or jaundice. It is presumed that nobody deliberately desires to risk an attack from any one of these. But carelessness may be as disastrous as temerity. Do not procrastinate. As health is the greatest of earthly blessings, it should be every rational being's first care. Whoever chooses to use HOSTETTER'S BITTERS as a preventive Now may escape the bilious epidemics and endemics which so generally prevail toward the close of the heated term and in the Fall months. Is it not worth while to be forearmed when the means of defence Fre within the reach of all? The BITTERS are a NATIONAL REMEDY, everywhere procurable, and endorsed by the intelligent of every class. Read

what leading members of the community, clergy-

men, physicians, authors, statesmen, men of science,

artists, travellers, and distinguished soldiers, say

about them. On the strength of these credentials

give them a trial. They will be found the very best

anti-bilious medicine that modern pharmacy has

Angust 8 introduced. AT A FACT WORTH KNOWING .- THE best investment for an invalid, who suffers from debility or loss of appetite, is a bottle of PANE-NIN's Hepatic Bitters, as it will be sure to give relief. For sale by all Druggists.

Shipping.

VACHT MAGGIE MITCHELL. THIS FAVORITE TACHT, HAVING been thoroughly refitted for pleasure parties, is now ready for engagements by application to the captain on board, or to BLACK & JOHNSTON, April 7 tuthsemos Agents.

FAST FREIGHT LINE TO BALTIMORE. AND PHILADELPHIA.

THE FAVORITE AND SWIFT
Screw Steamahip SEA GULL, S.
Baltimore on Friday, the lattle
inst., at Three o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 1.
Union wharves, making close connections, and delivering freights in Philadelphia promptly and at loss

The usual Through Bills of Lading will be given to Thiladelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and other Northern and Western points.

For Freight engagements or passage, apply to COURTENAY & TRENHOLM.

COURTENAY THEORY TO THE THEORY THE THEORY THE August 11 FOR NEW YORK.

REGULAR LINE EVERY WEDNESDAY

THE STEAMSHIP SARAGOSSA, Capt. M. B. CROWELL, Will leave Vanderhorst's Wharf, on Wednesday, 19th August at Five o'clock P. M.

August 13

RAVENEL & CO., Agents. August 13

FOR NEW YORK.

THE SPLENDID SIDE WHEAT STEAMSHIP CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP CHARLESTON WIll leave Adger's Wharf on Saturday, the 18th instat 4 o'clock P. M. t 4 o'clock P. M.
For Freight or Passage, having splendid cab in
ecommit dations, apply to

Corner Adger's Wharf and East Bay (Up Stairs).
August 10 PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPY'S

THROUGH LINE TO. CALIFORNIA, CHINA: AND JAPAN.

JAMES ADGER & CO.,

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES!

STEAMERS OF THE ABOVE
Ine leave Pier No. 42, North Biver.
foot of Canal-street, New York, a
12 o'clock noon, of the lat, 9th, 16th
and 24th of every month (cacept when these dates
ful on Sunday, then the Saturday preceding).
Departure of 1st and 24th counset at Parama with
steamers fur South Pacific and Central American
ports. Those of 1st touch at Mansanillo.
Departure of 9th of each month connects with
the new steam line from Panama to Australia and
New Zealand.
Steamahlp GREAT REFUBLIC leaves San Francisco, for China and Japan, October 1.
No California steamers touch at Havana, but godirect from New York to Aspinwall.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each admit.
Medicine and attendance from
For Passage Tickets or further information applyat the COMPANYS TICKET COFFICE, on the wharf,
foot of Canal-street, North Biver, New York.

foot of Canal-street, North River, New York.

March 14 lyr F. B. BABY, Agent. STRAM TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

THE INMAN LINE, SAMING REMI-WEEKIN, carrying the U. Steamers; CITY OF PARIS,
CITY OF BALTIMORE,
CITY OF WARRINGTON,
CITY OF WARRINGTON,
CITY OF BOOTON Sailing every Satterday and every alternate Monday, at 1 P.M., from Pler No. 45 North Hiver, New York RAFES OF PASSAGE,

BALTIMORE AND BREMEN. Via Southampton.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM BETWEEN

Prices of passage payable in gold, or its equiva

lent.

They touch at Southampton both going and returning. These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for which through bills of lading are signed. An experienced Surgeon is attached to each vessel, and experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel. All letters must pass through the Postoffice. Nobills of lading but those of the Company will be
signed. Bills-of lading will positively not be delivered before goods are cleared at the Custom house.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

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No. 9 South Charles-street, Baltimora.

MORDECAL & CO., Agents,

A. SCHOMACHES, Baltimora, Outh Charles-street, Baltimora, MORDECAI & CO., Agents, Charleston, S. C. April 20

CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH STEAM VIA BEAUFOR F, HILTON HEAD AND BLUFFTON STEAMER PILOT BOY..... Capt. W. T. MCNELTS
STEAMER FANNIE...... Capt. Fenn Prop

[ONE TRIP A WEEK.]

STEAMER FANNIE. Capt. FENN PECS
STEAMER FANNIE. CAPT. FENN PECS
ONE OF THE ABOVE STEAMERS
Will leave Charleston every Tuczday
Horning, at 6 o'clock, and Savannah ever; Thursday
Horning, at 6 o'clock.
For Freight or passage, apply to
JCHN FERGUSON,

FOR PALATKA, FLORIDA,

TIA SAVANNAH, ST. MARY'S FERNANDINA JACKSONVILLE, AND ALL LANDINGS OF THE STEAMERCITY POINT Captain CHARLES WILLEY. WI leave Charleston every Tuesday Night at 9 o'clock, and Savannah every Wednesday Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, for the above places. Returning will leave lay annah for Charleston every Saturday Marries 18 o'clock.

t 8 o'clock.
All goods not removed by sunset will be stored at All freight must be preptid.

J. D. AIKEN & CO., Agents June 27

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, nstantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; are properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No.

Sond-street, New York. 15r AT A YOUNG LADY RETURNING TO her country home, after a sojourn of a few months in tile city, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a coarse, rustic, flushed face, she had a soft ruby con plexion of almost marble smooth ness, and instead twenty-three she really appeared but eighteen. Upon inquiry as to the cause of sogreat a change, she plainly told them that she used the CIRCASSIAN BALM, and considered it an invaluable acquisition to any lady's toilet. By its use any Lady or Gentlemen can improve their personal appearance an hundredfold. It is simple in 128 combination, as Nature herself is simple, yet unsur passed in its efficacy in drawing impurities from also healing, cleansing and beautifying the skin and complexion. By its direct acrion on the cuticle it draws from it all its impurities, kindly healing the same, and leaving the surface as Nature intended i should be-clear, soft, smooth and beautiful. Price \$1, sent by Mail or Express, on receipt of an order;

W. L. CLARE & CO., Chemists. No. 3 West Fayette-street, Syracuse, N. Y. The only American Agents for the sale of the same.